

Cristina, Professor Dwayne Campbell sent me this letter asking folks to read this document, then if they agree for signatures to History /Social Science Framework Committee

Re: Inclusion of Mexican American/ Latino history in draft Framework

sent to: Please submit this letter to:

[<mailto:hssframework@cde.ca.gov>](mailto:hssframework@cde.ca.gov)

before May 1, 2015. And send a copy to Mexican

American Digital History at campd22702@gmail.com

[<mailto:campd22702@gmail.com>](mailto:campd22702@gmail.com)

via e mail this week.

History /Social Science Framework Committee

Re: Inclusion of Mexican American/ Latino history in draft Framework

I strongly urge you to revise the current draft of the History Framework to include a more adequate recording of the history of California and the nation by including the significant contributions of Mexicans and Mexican Americans to this history. You really can't have a fair and balanced history without extending more information on this topic. Latinos comprise nearly 39% of the state population, and descendants of Mexican Americans and Latinos now constitute over 52% of the students in our schools.

Children and young adults need to see themselves in the curriculum. Students, particularly students of color, have low levels of attachment to California and U.S. government in significant part because the government institution they encounter the most- the schools- too often ignore the students own history, that of their parents, and their cultures and experiences.

A more accurate, more complete history would provide some students with a sense of self, of direction, of purpose, even a sense that they should stay in school and learn more. History and social science classes should help young people acquire and learn to use the civics skills, knowledge, and attitudes that will prepare them to be responsible citizens throughout their lives.

I have read the draft document and I propose the following additions:

On page 340, line 1776

You should note that the Bracero Program not only provided agricultural labor but also labor on the railroads such as the Union Pacific Roseville shipping yards where members of my family worked for decades. This transportation hub relied upon braceros to serve the transportation needs of the entire nation.

On page 351, Line 2014, amend this to include additional material on the 1990's and the current era such as:

From 1994 on, political campaigns initiated in California pursued a series of anti immigrant propositions, laws and regulations (California Prop. 187, 227). While all but one of the provisions of Proposition 187 were blocked by the federal courts as unconstitutional, the campaigns led to the 1996 Immigration Reform Act by the U.S. Congress mandating severe benefit cuts and increased border enforcement.

From 2003 political controversy over immigration became national issues along with the issues of low quality public schools and lack of employment opportunities. The rapidly growing Latino community became increasingly politically active, increasing their voter registration and participation. This changed the political make up and partisan divisions first in the California legislature and then in the federal congress. Latinos became the largest ethnic group in California in 2010, a plurality of all residents, and Latino children constituted more than 51% of all public school students.

I propose that you include this in a revised framework. Thank you for your consideration. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Signed by,

Rudy O. Cuellar
Sacramento CA